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ABSTRACT

This report is an analysis of statistical data covering public education revenues between school years 1981-82 and 1985-86. The data comes from the Common Core of Data (CCD) survey, an annual collection of information on public elementary and secondary schools derived from the administrative and fiscal records of the state departments of education. This analysis provides basic descriptive data documenting: (1) the degree to which financial commitments to public elementary and secondary education have changed over this period, particularly since the publication of "A Nation at Risk" in April 1983; (2) the contribution of revenues from different governmental levels to such change; and (3) the consistency of change patterns both among the states and over several consecutive years. (SI)

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Analysis Report September 1988

Trends in Real Public Elementary and Secondary School Revenues 1981–82 to 1985–86

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NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Analysis Report September 1988

Trends in Real Public Elementary and Secondary School Revenues 1981–82 to 1985–86

Martin E. Orland
Office of Research

Prepared for
Elementary and Secondary
Education Statistics Division
National Center for Education Statistics

Data Series:
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U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement CS 88-019

Trends in Real Public Elementary and Secondary School Revenues
1981-82 to 1985-86

Between school year 1981-82 and 1985-86 revenues per enrolled pupil to support public elementary and secondary education increased by 16.4 percent in constant (real) dollars, or an average of about 4 percent per year. Real revenues from State sources showed the largest gains (20.8 percent), followed by revenues raised by local or intermediate sources (13.7 percent) and the Federal government (4.6 percent). These larger State revenue growth rates resulted in an increasing State share of the total education revenue dollar during this period, and consequent declining Federal and local shares.

While total real revenue increases were found in all but three States, their magnitude varied substantially. Eleven States recorded either losses or gains in real education revenues of under 10 percent, while another seven increased revenues by 25 percent or more over this period.

These are among the findings from an analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics' (NCES) Common Core of Data (CCD) collection of public education revenues for the years 1981-82 through 1985-86. This analysis was conducted to provide basic descriptive data that would document:

- the degree to which real financial commitments to public elementary and secondary education had changed over this period, particularly since the publication of A Nation at Risk in April of 1983;
- the contribution of revenues from different governmental levels to such change; and
- the consistency of change patterns both among the States and over several consecutive years.

The data used in the report come from the CCD survey, an annual collection of basic information on the universe of public elementary and secondary schools in this country derived from the administrative and fiscal records of State departments of education. Each year, States report to NCES the revenues their local education agencies receive from local, intermediate, State, and Federal sources.

The State revenue data from 1981-82 through 1985-86 were adjusted in two ways to facilitate these analyses. First, reported State revenue aggregates were divided by a measure of State pupil populations to permit comparisons of different size States and to control for fluctuations in enrollment size in measuring revenue change over time. Because recent studies of the Center and the Council of Chief State School Officers have noted variations in how States calculate and report average daily attendance (ADA), the Center's annual fall membership count by State was chosen as the pupil population measure.

Second, the nominal figures reported by States were adjusted to permit analysis in constant 1985-86 dollars. Instead of using a single national price adjustor (such as the Consumer Price Index), adjustments were made individually for each State. A two-step procedure was used in these price conversions; one to adjust for the varied rates of wage and salary change occurring in the different States, and one to adjust for inflationary price increases in areas other than wages and salaries. Each State's average wage data (obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics) were used to convert 77.4 percent of the reported public school revenues--the percentage representing the proportion of school costs going to wages and salaries in 1985-86 (Robinson and Protheroe, 1987)--into constant dollars. The remaining 22.6 percent of State education revenues were adjusted by a constant price adjustor representing national inflation in nonsalaried school prices (Research Associates, 1987).

The numbers reported here can be expected to differ somewhat from other published data on this topic (e.g., U.S. Department of Education, 1987; National Education Association, 1987; National Governors Association, 1987). The source of these differences will vary by study, but they are generally attributable to four factors acting alone or in combination:

1) comparing revenue trends for different years than this study;

2) using a different pupil population measure (typically ADA) than that employed in this study;

3) using a different price adjustor (typically the national Consumer Price Index) than that employed in this study; and

4) reporting State revenue estimates based on time series projections when no actual State data have been provided. All State data included in this study come from actual State reports.

Despite these differences, both the overall national trends and most State patterns are consistent with data reported elsewhere.

Total Education Revenue Trends in the States

The growth of nominal (i.e., current) dollar revenues to support public elementary and secondary education between 1981-82 and 1985-86 is illustrated in table 1. It shows about a 37 percent increase in total revenue support per enrolled pupil, from $2,745 to $3,771 (table 1). This converts into a constant (1985-86) dollar revenue gain of 16.4 percent for this period, and an average annual real revenue growth rate of about 4 percent per year (table 2).

Real revenue grew at a fairly consistent rate in each consecutive year between 1981-82 and 1985-86 (table 2). The greatest annual gain (4.7 percent) occurred between 1983-84 and 1984-85, while the smallest rate of growth (3 percent) took place between 1981-82 and 1982-83 (table 2). Two-year real revenue growth rates for the period following the publication of A Nation at Risk (1983-84 to 1985-86) outpaced the gains of the 2 previous years (1981-82 to 1983-84), 9.2 to 6.6 percent (derived from table 2).[1]

Total revenues per pupil increased in real terms over this 4-year period for 47 of 50 States (including the District of Columbia) for which complete data are available (data from Virginia are missing). (Table 3. Nominal dollar total education revenue growth rates, by State, are provided in appendix table 2). Idaho, North Dakota, and Oklahoma[2] were the only States that failed to experience real revenue gains (Table 3). However, all showed increases in nominal revenues per pupil over this period (appendix table 1).

Among the 47 States exhibiting increases, the range was substantial, from 1 percent in New Mexico to 49.5 percent in South Carolina. In eight States (Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Utah) revenue increases were less than 10 percent, while in seven others (Connecticut, Maine, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming) the gain was 25 percent or greater (table 3). The largest single-year decrease in revenues (20.3 percent) occurred in Oklahoma[3] between 1983-84 and 1984-85, while the largest increase (24.2 percent) was in Wyoming between 1981-82 and 1982-83 (table 3). The median State growth rate was 14.8 percent for this period (derived from table 3).

Alaska continued to generate the most revenues per pupil in 1985-86 ($7,292, or 193 percent of the national average) as they had in 1981-82 (in adjusted 1985-86 dollars). Mississippi generated the least revenues during both years (56 percent of average revenues in 1985-86 and 61 percent in 1981-82) (derived from tables 2 and 3).

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[1]The national data reported here represent pupil weighted aggregates of State education agency responses to the Common Core of Data (CCD) surveys for school years 1981-82 through 1985-86. All States provided revenue data to the National Center for Education Statistics during each of these years, with the exception of Virginia in 1985-86. To arrive at a national total for this year, Virginia's revenue levels were imputed based on past relationships between their revenue and expenditure levels and among their component revenue sources (Federal, State, intermediate agency, and local). For all individual State analyses involving the 1985-86 school year, data from Virginia are treated as missing (i.e., no imputation estimates are reported).

[2]Data from Oklahoma are currently being reviewed for accuracy by the State in response to a Federal audit. Findings should thus be interpreted with caution.

[3]See footnote 2.

Although general increases in real revenues are evident, States vary greatly not only in the overall magnitude of the change, but also in their consistency and stability throughout the full 4-year period. Note first the variability in revenue changes over consecutive years in States that experienced major real revenue increases over this period. Some of these States (such as Connecticut and Ohio) exhibited consistent growth every year, while others (like Nevada and Wyoming) generated nearly all of their revenue growth in a single year. Such variability is mirrored among States experiencing more modest aggregate changes in revenue. Note also the range of variability among States in their revenue growth rates for each year in the analysis. In every year, some States experienced large increases in real revenues over the previous year and others showed very modest growth or real revenue declines.

Education Revenue Trends, by Funding Source

Descriptions of constant dollar education revenue trends, by funding source, are presented below in the order of their current contribution to the total education dollar; first, from State governments, next, from local and intermediate sources, and finally, from the Federal Government.

State Revenues. Real State education revenues per enrolled pupil grew by 20.8 percent between 1981-82 and 1985-86, from $1,543 in 1981-82 to $1,864 in 1985-86 (table 2--numbers are in constant 1985-86 dollars).[4] The rate of annual State revenue growth was greatest between 1983-84 and 1984-85 (7.2 percent), and was higher overall in the last 2 years of the 4-year period studied (averaging about 6.2 percent per year from 1983-84 through 1985-86) than the first 2 (when growth averaged about 3.5 percent per year) (derived from table 2). The large increase in State revenues is responsible for an increasing State share of the overall education revenue dollar in 1985-86 compared with 1981-82: 49.4 vs. 47.6 percent.

Forty-four of the 49 States for which data are available exhibited some real growth in State education revenues over this period (table 4. Nominal dollar State revenue growth rates, by State, are provided in appendix table 2). The five States experiencing declines were: Idaho, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Oklahoma.[5] Among the remaining States, however, variability in revenue growth patterns was substantial, ranging from 1.2 percent in Nebraska to 78.1 percent in Wyoming. In six States (Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon, and South Dakota) real State revenue growth per enrolled pupil was less than 10 percent, while 14 others (Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania,

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[4]The nominal dollar State revenue growth rate for this period was 42.5 percent (table 1).

[5]See footnote 2.

Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming) increased their State revenues by 25 percent or more (table 4). The median growth rate was 20.9 percent.

Note that each of the States that experienced real increases of 25 percent or greater in their total education revenues (table 3) had at least comparably large levels of State revenue growth over this period (table 4). Similarly, 7 of the 10 States witnessing only modest total revenue gains or real declines (table 3) experienced similar State revenue trends (table 4). This pattern reflects the large role played by State revenue in driving overall changes in education funding levels during these years.

Alaska continued to generate larger per-pupil State revenues for education than any other State in 1985-86 ($5,023 per enrolled pupil in 1985-86, or 269 percent of the national average), while New Hampshire still provided the fewest State revenues ($226 per enrolled pupil in 1985-86, or 12.1 percent of the national average) (derived from tables 2 and 4).

Patterns of growth in State revenue bases varied substantially. While a few (such as Florida) grew at consistent rates, most increases were uneven and episodic. In fact, although 45 of the 49 States studied[6] experienced real State revenue increases between 1981-82 and 1985-86, 31 of these also experienced at least 1 year when their State revenues declined (table 4). Nearly all of the declines in these States were less than 5 percent and represented aberrations from 2 or (more often) 3-year growth trends. States experiencing the largest growth rates (25 percent or more) typically experienced 1 or 2 years of double-digit revenue gains with much smaller growth rates or real declines occurring in other years. Note that the "spurts" and "plateaus" in State revenue growth rates were not common to any single year during this period--they occurred each year with similar frequency, but usually among a different cohort of States.

Three of the four States with decreasing real State revenue bases (Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma[7]) were characterized by one single-year State revenue loss of at least 20 percent, followed by substantial revenue growth. Minnesota and New Hampshire experienced cumulative State revenue losses over this period of about 30 and 40 percent, respectively, followed by nearly comparable subsequent year gains (table 4).

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[6] Revenues generated by the District of Columbia were defined as local and thus excluded from this analysis. Virginia data were incomplete and thus also excluded.

[7] See footnote 2.

Local Revenues. Real local revenues per enrolled pupil (including those from intermediate education agencies) grew by 13.7 percent between 1981-82 and 1985-86, representing an average annual growth rate of about 3.2 percent.[8] Local revenue sources provided $1,654 per enrolled student in 1985-86, compared with $1,455 in 1981-82 (1985-86 dollars) (table 2). Because of even more rapid State revenue growth over this period, the local share of total education revenues declined slightly, from 44.9 to 43.8 percent. Unlike the pattern for Federal and State revenues, most local revenue growth occurred between 1981-82 and 1983-84 (a rate of 3.9 percent per year) as opposed to 1983-84 through 1985-86 (a rate of 2.7 percent per year) (derived from table 2).

Some real per-pupil local revenue growth took place in 45 of the 48 States for which data are provided[9] (table 5. Nominal dollar local revenue growth rates, by State, are provided in appendix table 3). While the range of growth rates is again quite wide (from less than 1 percent in Utah to 57 percent in Alaska), local revenue growth was typically more modest than revenue gains from State sources. Nine States increased their real local revenues by 25 percent or more during this period (compared with 14 that had increased State revenues by at least this amount), while 12 States experienced revenue increases of less than 10 percent (compared with six that experienced such modest increases in State revenues) (tables 4 and 5). The median State growth rate (including the District of Columbia) was 12.6 percent for this period (derived from table 5).

As was true of State revenue patterns, it was common for local revenue growth rates to fluctuate from year to year within States. Thirty-one States experienced at least 1 year of local revenue decline; seven of these (Idaho, New Mexico, New Jersey, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) declined for 2 years. Even among the nine States showing the largest rates of local revenue growth for the period (25 percent or greater), four (Alaska, Connecticut, Minnesota, and Texas) exhibited 1 year of local revenue decline, while the balance experienced at least 1 year in which real revenue growth was less than 5 percent.

It is informative to compare the number of States exhibiting particular growth trends in real education revenues raised locally over this period with the number experiencing similar and contrasting State government education revenue patterns. No straightforward relationship between education revenue growth rates from State vs. local sources emerges from these comparisons. Of the 24 States where local revenue bases grew more rapidly than the median growth rate for all States, 11 also had State revenue growth rates that exceeded the median, while 13 did not. An identical pattern exists among the States where local revenues were below the median: 11 of these experienced State revenue growth rates below the median, the other 13 did not (figure 1).

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[8]The nominal dollar growth rate in local revenues during this 4-year period was 34 percent (table 1).

[9]All revenues raised in Hawaii are considered to be from State sources and are therefore excluded from this analysis. Virginia data were incomplete and thus also excluded.

Six of the nine States with local revenue growth rates of 25 percent or more (Connecticut, Maine, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas) experienced State revenue growth exceeding the median. Of the 15 States experiencing either real local revenue gains of less than 10 percent or absolute losses, eight (Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Mississippi, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Utah) exhibited State revenue growth below the median as well, while seven (Alabama, Arkansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Vermont) grew above the State median rate.

Figure 2 depicts a scatterplot of State and local constant dollar growth rates to illustrate the absence of any consistent relationship in revenue trends from these sources. This figure also clearly shows the previously described condition of real State and local revenue growth in virtually every State over this period.

Federal Revenues. Between 1981-82 and 1985-86, real Federal revenues in support of elementary and secondary education increased slightly, from $241 to $252 per enrolled pupil (1985-86 dollars). This represents a real growth rate of 4.6 percent over these 4 years (table 2).[10] Federal revenues declined by 2.5 percent over the first 2 years of this period and then grew by 7.1 percent over the subsequent 2 years (derived from table 2). Despite real Federal revenue growth however, such revenues still represented a smaller share of total real revenues in 1985-86 (6.7 percent) than in 1981-82 (7.4 percent) (derived from table 2). This relative decline is attributable to revenue from State, intermediate, and local sources growing at a faster rate than Federal funds during these years.

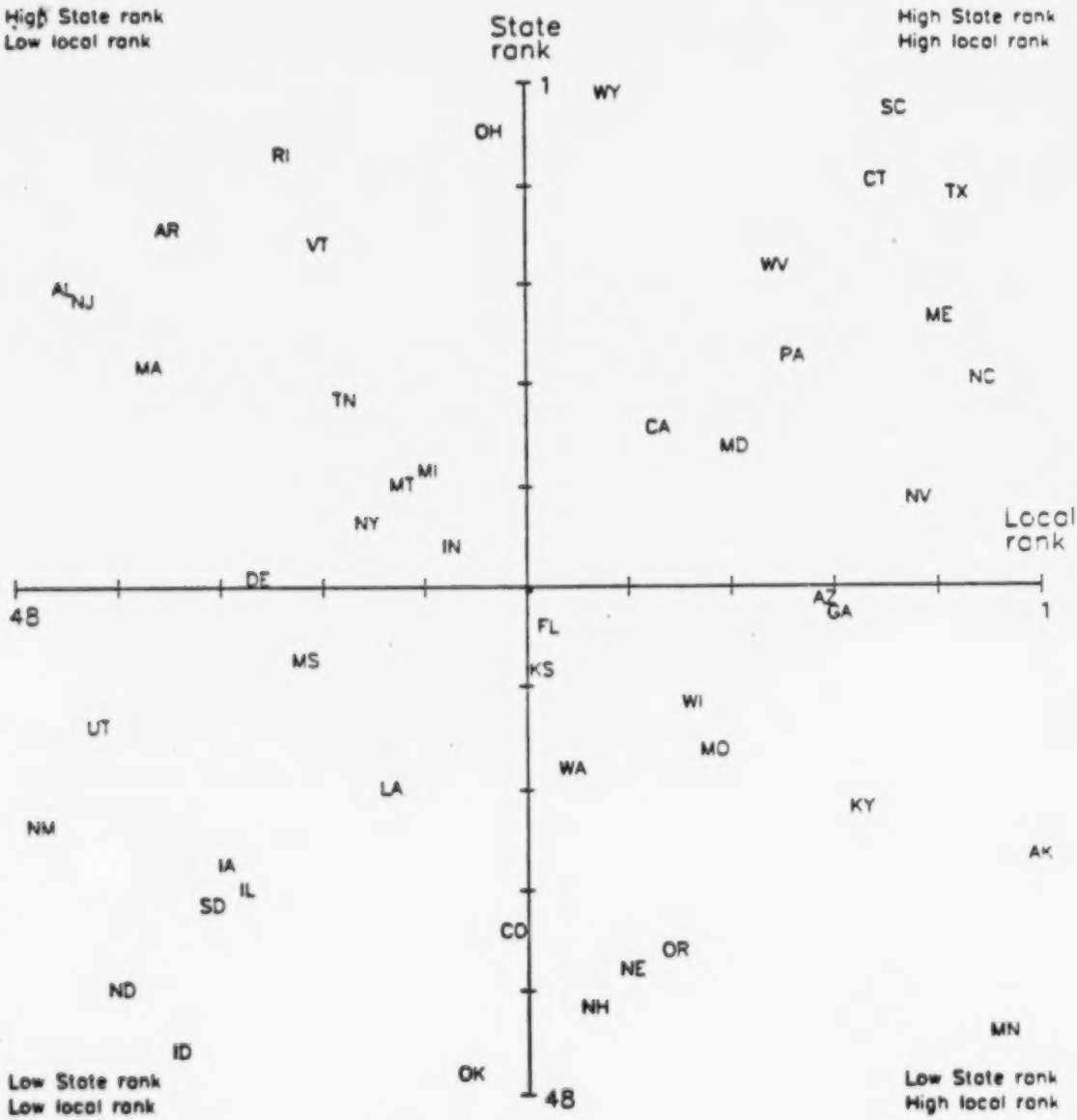
States exhibited varied trends in their real Federal revenue receipts. Thirty-four States experienced revenue gains, ranging from 3 percent (in Hawaii) to 66.4 percent (in Alaska). Six of these (Alaska, Indiana, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Wyoming) increased their real Federal revenues by 25 percent or more (table 6. Nominal dollar Federal revenue growth rates by State are provided in appendix table 4). At the same time, 16 States and the District of Columbia experienced real Federal revenue declines per enrolled pupil ranging from less than 1 percent (in Colorado, the District of Columbia, Maryland and Minnesota) to nearly 41 percent (in Oklahoma[11]) (table 6). This variability among the States in Federal revenue growth rates at least partially reflects the shift during this time period from 1970 to 1980 Census data in making formula allocations for programs such as ECIA Chapter 1.

Between 1981-82 and 1985-86, Alaska replaced the District of Columbia as the jurisdiction receiving the most Federal revenues per enrolled pupil--$743. Federal revenue receipts in Alaska (in 1985-86 dollars) increased from 185 percent of the national average in 1981-82 to 295 percent in 1985-86. New Hampshire generated the least Federal revenues per enrolled pupil in

[10]The nominal dollar growth rate of Federal revenues over this period was 23.5 percent (table 1).

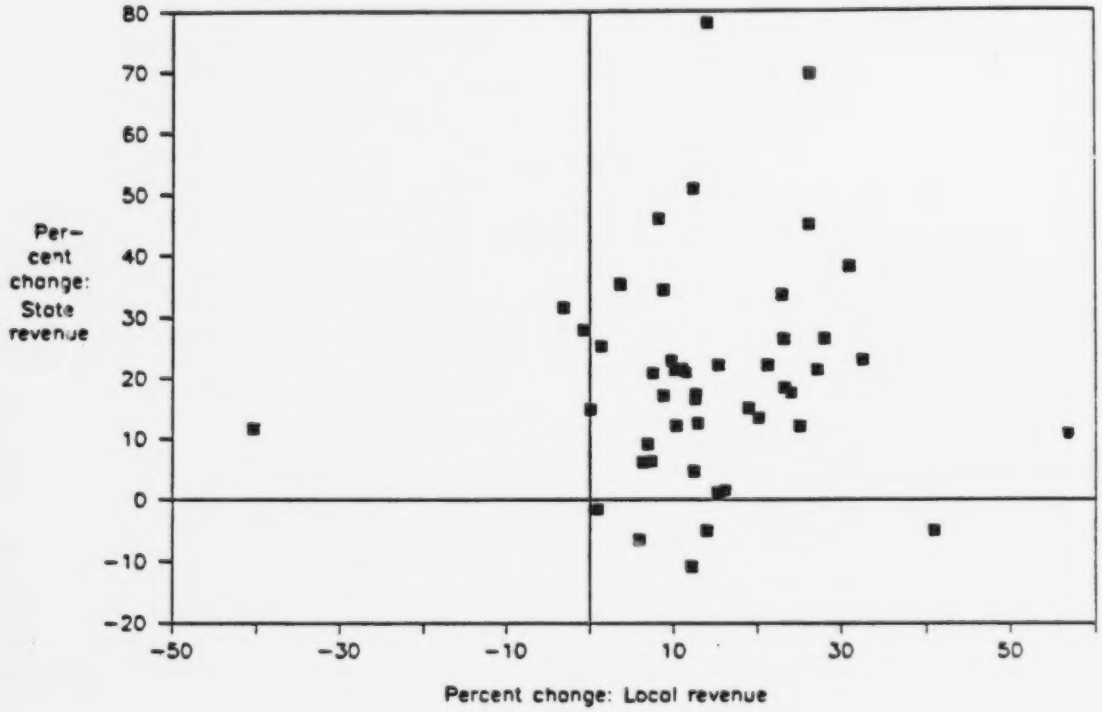
[11]See footnote 2.

Figure 1.--Composite rankings of States in rate of State and local revenue growth: 1982-86



*Represents the median State and local rank.
NOTE: Hawaii was excluded, since all revenues raised are considered to be from State sources. The District of Columbia was excluded, since all revenues generated are defined as local. Virginia data were incomplete and thus also excluded.
SOURCE: See tables 4 and 5.

Figure 2.--Scatterplot of State/local revenue growth rates: 1982-86



NOTE: Hawaii was excluded, since all revenues raised are considered to be from State sources. The District of Columbia was excluded, since all revenues generated are defined as local. Virginia data were incomplete and thus also excluded.
SOURCE: See tables 4 and 5.

1985-86 (56 percent of the national average). Indiana generated the least Federal revenue in 1981-82 (49 percent of the national average in adjusted 1985-86 dollars), but experienced substantial real growth in Federal receipts over the subsequent 4 years (derived from table 6).

It was typical of States during this period to experience relatively large fluctuations in real Federal revenue levels over consecutive years. Twenty-nine of the 50 jurisdictions for which complete data are available had at least 1 year in which Federal revenues changed by 10 percent or more over the previous years. Twelve States experienced more than 1 year of such fluctuations. Montana had by far the greatest variability in Federal revenue growth rates over this period, experiencing double-digit increases in 1982-83 and 1984-85 (of about 20 and 36 percent, respectively), and double-digit decreases in 1983-84 and 1985-86 (of about 13 and 18 percent, respectively) (derived from table 6). Alaska and Vermont increased their real Federal revenues every year during this period, while no State experienced consistent annual real Federal revenue declines.

There was a modest tendency for real Federal revenue declines to occur during the first 2 years of this period (1981-82 to 1982-83 and 1982-83 to 1983-84). During these 2 years, 29 and 30 States, respectively, experienced some Federal revenue declines, compared with 16 States over each of the next 2 years (derived from table 6).

For More Information

Data from the Common Core of Data surveys are on computer tapes and may be purchased from the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Educational Technology Branch, 555 New Jersey Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20208-5725, telephone: (202) 357-6651.

References

National Education Association, Estimates of School Statistics, Washington DC, 1987 pp. 20-22, 38.

National Governors Association, Results in Education: 1987, Washington DC 1987, pp. 36-37.

Research Associates of Washington, "School Price Index: 1987 Update," September, 1987, table 1.

Robinson, Glen E. and Nancy Protheroe, "School District Budget Profiles," School Business Affairs, September, 1987 (54:9) pp. 10-21.

U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, The Condition of Education: A Statistical Report, Washington DC, 1987, pp. 38, 156.

The Common Core of Data annual survey requests that each State define their revenues by source and student membership counts according to the following definitions:

Local Revenues. Revenues from local sources include taxes levied or assessed by an LEA; revenue from local government to the LEA; tuition received; transportation fees; earnings on investments from LEA holdings; net revenues from food services (gross receipts less gross expenditures); net revenues from student activities (gross receipts less gross expenditures); and other revenues (textbook sales, donations, property rentals).

Intermediate, State, and Federal Revenues. Revenues from these sources include restricted and unrestricted grants-in-aid; revenues in lieu of taxes; and revenues from the State which are received directly by the local school district (such as teachers' retirement payments, or State block grant funds for compensatory education purposes) rather than through the State education agency. Excluded are proceeds from bond sales; cash received from the sale of assets; other nonrevenue receipts (gifts); intergovernmental transfers among LEAs; and revenues from community services.

Student Membership. The unduplicated count of students on the roll of the school or LEA (excluding any formally enrolled students who withdrew from school), taken on the school day closest to October 1.

Technical Appendix B--Price Adjustments

The price adjustor used in this survey report is a modified fixed-price adjustor, which has been calculated so that adjusted revenues are expressed in constant fiscal year (FY) 1986 dollars.

This method separates revenues into two components:[1] revenues used for salaries and compensation; and other (nonsalary) revenues. It then adjusts each component separately. The ratio used for partitioning revenues into these two components is constant across years and States.[2] The nonsalary component was adjusted by a single national fixed-price adjustor[3] based upon nonsalary school district purchasing patterns. A single national adjustor for this component was deemed appropriate, since the price of nonsalaried goods, and changes in these prices, vary little from State to State.

The salary and compensation component was adjusted by State-specific adjustors based upon average within-State wages.[4] State specific adjustments were deemed appropriate for this component since yearly changes in State wage schedules vary considerably from State to State. The adjustor was defined by average wages for all employed persons in the State, rather than just educational wages. By doing this, only revenue changes reflecting education salary differences with all wage earners in the State (thus controlling for expected salary adjustments attributable solely to overall State wage growth) comprise the adjusted "real" revenue measure.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics wage data is reported on a calendar year-basis. For this report we have estimated fiscal year data by calculating a weighted average of the 2 calendar years included within the fiscal year we report.

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[1]This is similar to a method suggested in Erwin, Paul M. et. al., Impact of Legislative Changes on Major Programs Administered by the Department of Education, Fiscal Years 1980-1988, Congressional Research Service, March 31, 1987, p. 113.

[2]The ratio was based on school district data for 1986-1987 school year. See Robinson, Glen E. and Nancy Protheroe, "School District Budget Profiles," in School Business Affairs, September 1987 (53:9) pp. 10-21.

[3]Research Associates of Washington, "School Price Index: 1987 Update" 1987.

[4]Data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Aggregate wages include: gross wages and salaries; bonuses; tips; other gratuities; and supplied meals and lodgings. For more information, see "Employment and Wages--Annual Averages, 1986," Bulletin 2297, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, December 1987.

The price adjustor was calculated in the following manner:

$$CR_{s}y = ((.774) (SM_{sy}) + (.226) (NSM)) (R_{sy})$$

Where:

SM_{sy} = salary multiplier for State "s" and year "y"
= (average $wages_{s,}$ 1986) / (average $wages_{sy}$)

NSM_{y} = nonsalary multiplier for year "y"
= (non-salaried expenditures, 1986) / (nonsalaried $expenditures_{y}$)

.774 = constant salary proportion
.226 = constant non-salary proportion
R_{sy} = revenues for state "s" and Year "y"
CR_{sy} = revenues in constant dollars for State "s" and year "y"

Table 1.--Education revenues per enrolled pupil in nominal (current) dollars: United States, school year 1982-1986[1]

Revenues by source of funds	1982	1983	Percent change, 1982-83	1984	Percent change, 1983-84	1985	Percent change, 1984-85	1986	Percent change, 1985-86	Total percent change, 1982-86
Total	$2,745	$2,963	7.9	$3,203	8.1	$3,494	9.1	$3,771	7.9	37.4
Federal	204	210	2.9	218	3.8	232	6.4	252	8.6	23.5
State	1,308	1,419	8.5	1,531	7.9	1,709	11.6	1,864	9.1	42.5
Local[2]	1,234	1,333	8.0	1,455	9.2	1,553	6.7	1,654	6.5	34.0

[1]School years 1981-82 through 1985-86.

[2]Includes revenue from intermediate agencies.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding. Data from Virginia for 1986 were imputed to derive national totals. Data are from 50 States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "State Nonfiscal Report" and "Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education," 1982-1986.

Table 2.--Education revenues per enrolled pupil, in constant dollars:[1] United States, school year 1982-1986[2]

Revenues, by source of funds	1982	1983	Percent change, 1982-83	1984	Percent change, 1983-84	1985	Percent change, 1984-85	1986	Percent change, 1985-86	Total percent change, 1982-86
Total	$3,239	$3,337	3.0	$3,454	3.5	$3,617	4.7	$3,771	4.3	16.4
Federal	241	237	-1.7	235	-0.8	240	2.1	252	5.0	4.6
State	1,543	1,599	3.6	1,651	3.3	1,770	7.2	1,864	5.3	20.8
Local[3]	1,455	1,502	3.2	1,569	4.5	1,608	2.5	1,654	2.9	13.7

[1]Expressed in constant 1985-86 dollars. Changes in average wages and salaries (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1986) and in prices of nonsalaried school expenditures (School Business Affairs, September, 1987) used as revenue adjustors. For more information, see Technical Appendix B.

[2]School years 1981-82 through 1985-86.

[3]Includes revenue from intermediate agencies.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding. Data from Virginia for 1986 were imputed to derive national totals. Data are from 50 States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "State Nonfiscal Report" and "Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education," 1982-1986.

Table 3.--Total education revenues per enrolled pupil, by State, in constant dollars:[1] School year 1982-1986[2]

State	1982	1983	Percent change, 1982-83	1984	Percent change, 1983-84	1985	Percent change, 1984-85	1986	Percent change, 1985-86	Total percent change, 1982-86	Total change rank
Total	$3,239	$3,337	3.0	$3,454	3.5	$3,617	4.7	$3,771	4.3	16.4	
Alabama	2,328	2,361	1.4	2,244	-4.9	2,584	15.1	2,720	5.3	16.8	19
Alaska	6,955	6,801	14.2	6,823	0.3	7,050	3.3	7,292	3.4	22.5	10
Arizona	2,719	2,977	9.5	3,048	2.4	3,089	1.3	3,224	4.4	18.6	15
Arkansas	2,128	2,095	-1.6	2,236	6.8	2,427	8.5	2,492	2.7	17.1	18
California	3,203	3,227	0.8	3,362	4.2	3,644	8.4	3,762	6.1	17.4	17
Colorado	3,787	3,893	2.8	4,076	4.7	4,217	3.5	4,117	-2.4	8.7	41
Connecticut	3,747	4,127	10.1	4,446	7.7	4,723	6.2	4,929	4.3	31.5	4
Delaware	3,836	3,850	0.4	3,980	3.4	4,183	5.1	4,385	4.9	14.3	30
Dist. of Columbia	3,944	4,375	10.9	4,478	2.4	4,623	3.2	4,703	1.7	19.3	14
Florida	3,336	3,337	0.0	3,571	7.0	3,632	1.7	3,815	5.0	14.4	29
Georgia	2,675	2,856	6.7	2,902	1.6	2,821	-2.8	3,118	10.5	16.6	21
Hawaii	3,135	3,424	9.2	3,397	-0.8	3,365	-0.9	3,598	6.9	14.8	26
Idaho	2,353	2,227	-5.3	2,234	0.3	2,272	1.7	2,332	2.7	-0.9	49
Illinois	2,928	3,027	3.4	3,076	1.6	3,076	0.0	3,137	2.0	7.2	44
Indiana	2,876	2,748	-4.5	3,040	10.6	3,414	12.3	3,392	-0.6	17.9	16
Iowa	3,250	3,312	1.9	3,367	1.7	3,433	2.0	3,509	2.2	8.0	42
Kansas	3,519	3,581	1.8	3,664	2.3	3,933	7.3	4,006	1.9	13.8	32
Kentucky	2,049	2,171	5.9	2,249	3.6	2,259	0.4	2,339	3.6	14.1	31
Louisiana	2,895	2,880	-0.5	2,889	0.4	3,113	7.7	3,265	4.9	12.8	33
Maine	2,802	2,945	5.1	3,061	3.9	3,169	3.5	3,502	10.5	25.0	7
Maryland	3,600	3,912	8.7	3,973	1.6	4,087	2.9	4,326	5.9	20.2	13
Massachusetts	4,049	4,058	0.2	4,125	1.7	4,282	3.8	4,472	4.4	10.4	39
Michigan	3,538	3,560	0.6	3,695	3.8	3,862	4.5	4,079	5.6	15.3	24
Minnesota	3,737	3,674	-1.7	3,887	5.8	3,993	2.7	4,093	2.5	9.5	40
Mississippi	1,983	1,933	-2.5	2,081	7.7	2,085	0.2	2,115	1.4	6.6	46
Missouri	2,678	2,791	4.2	2,940	5.4	2,930	-0.4	3,075	5.0	14.8	25
Montana	3,541	3,761	6.2	3,904	3.8	4,040	3.5	4,111	1.8	16.1	22
Nebraska	3,198	3,292	3.0	3,387	2.9	3,431	1.3	3,546	3.3	10.9	36
Nevada	2,572	2,716	5.6	2,672	-1.6	2,753	3.0	3,193	16.0	24.2	9
New Hampshire	2,947	3,020	2.5	3,055	1.1	3,234	5.9	3,301	2.1	12.0	35
New Jersey	4,783	4,651	-2.8	4,948	6.4	5,123	3.5	5,300	3.5	10.8	38
New Mexico	3,442	3,380	-1.8	3,298	-2.4	3,466	5.1	3,475	0.3	1.0	47
New York	4,888	4,930	0.9	5,102	3.5	5,263	3.2	5,601	6.4	14.6	27
North Carolina	2,449	2,425	-1.0	2,462	1.5	2,692	9.4	2,968	10.3	21.2	12
North Dakota	3,592	3,447	-4.1	3,440	-0.2	3,507	1.9	3,592	2.4	0.0	48
Ohio	2,800	3,066	9.5	3,235	5.5	3,413	5.5	3,567	4.5	27.4	6
Oklahoma	3,054	3,293	7.8	2,624	-20.3	2,606	-0.7	2,818	8.2	-7.7	50
Oregon	3,553	3,666	3.2	3,935	7.3	4,029	2.4	3,939	-2.2	10.9	37
Pennsylvania	3,757	3,915	4.2	4,095	4.6	4,442	8.5	4,690	5.6	24.8	8
Rhode Island	3,525	3,778	7.2	3,892	3.0	4,085	5.0	4,289	5.0	21.7	11
South Carolina	2,051	2,398	16.9	2,638	10.0	3,003	13.9	3,067	2.1	49.5	1
South Dakota	2,976	2,976	0.0	3,050	2.6	3,117	2.2	3,173	1.8	6.6	45
Tennessee	2,037	2,077	2.0	2,060	-0.8	2,201	6.9	2,333	6.0	14.5	28
Texas	2,730	3,047	11.6	3,280	7.7	3,557	8.4	3,623	1.9	32.7	3
Utah	2,665	2,696	1.2	2,634	-2.4	2,725	7.6	2,760	1.3	7.6	43
Vermont	3,384	3,467	3.4	3,601	3.9	3,781	5.0	3,911	3.6	16.6	20
Virginia	2,998	3,157	5.3	3,292	4.3	3,450	4.8	(3)	--	--	--
Washington	3,476	3,692	6.2	3,766	2.0	3,935	4.5	3,916	-0.5	12.7	34
West Virginia	2,609	2,684	2.9	2,788	3.9	3,095	9.6	3,377	10.6	29.4	5
Wisconsin	3,461	3,532	2.3	3,523	-0.3	3,860	9.8	4,007	3.6	16.1	23
Wyoming	4,779	6,025	24.2	6,281	6.0	6,226	-0.9	6,362	2.2	33.4	2

-- Not applicable.

[1]Expressed in constant 1985-86 dollars. Changes in average wages and salaries (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1986) and in prices of nonsalaried school expenditures (School Business Affairs, September, 1987) used as revenue adjustors. For more information, see Technical Appendix B.

[2]School years 1981-82 through 1985-86.

[3]Not reported.

NOTE: Data from Oklahoma should be interpreted with caution (see text footnote 2). Data are from 50 States and D.C.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "State Nonfiscal Report" and "Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education," 1982-1986.

Table 4.--State education revenues per enrolled pupil, by State, in constant dollars: school year 1981-1986

State	1982	1983	Percent change, 1982-83	1984	Percent change, 1983-84	1985	Percent change, 1984-85	1986	Percent change, 1985-86	Total percent change, 1982-86	Total change rank
Total	$1,543	$1,599	3.6	$1,651	3.3	$1,770	7.2	$1,864	5.3	20.8	
Alabama	1,374	1,486	8.2	1,435	-3.4	1,701	18.5	1,809	6.4	31.7	10
Alaska	4,535	5,303	16.9	5,059	-4.6	5,042	-0.3	5,023	-0.4	10.8	38
Arizona	1,551	1,609	3.7	1,652	2.7	1,814	9.8	1,836	1.2	18.4	25
Arkansas	1,042	1,040	-0.2	1,194	14.8	1,350	13.1	1,411	4.5	35.4	7
California	2,122	2,141	0.9	2,265	5.8	2,394	5.7	2,591	8.2	22.1	17
Colorado	1,529	1,562	2.2	1,557	-0.4	1,668	7.2	1,601	-4.0	4.7	42
Connecticut	1,366	1,489	9.0	1,669	12.1	1,968	17.9	1,980	0.6	45.0	5
Delaware	2,497	2,578	3.3	2,731	5.9	2,889	5.8	3,016	4.4	20.8	24
Dist. of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,757	1,828	4.1	1,954	6.9	1,974	1.0	2,061	4.4	17.3	27
Georgia	1,516	1,636	7.9	1,648	0.8	1,559	-5.4	1,782	14.3	17.5	26
Hawaii	2,768	3,015	8.9	3,033	0.6	2,999	-1.1	3,220	7.3	16.3	30
Idaho	1,433	1,317	-8.1	1,349	2.4	1,319	-2.2	1,338	1.4	-6.6	48
Illinois	1,135	1,066	-6.1	1,101	3.3	1,119	1.6	1,208	8.0	6.4	40
Indiana	1,617	1,520	-6.0	1,722	13.3	2,006	16.5	1,955	-2.5	20.9	23
Iowa	1,384	1,393	0.7	1,443	3.6	1,519	5.3	1,511	-0.6	9.2	39
Kansas	1,516	1,559	2.8	1,594	2.3	1,717	7.7	1,768	2.9	16.6	29
Kentucky	1,315	1,407	7.0	1,444	2.6	1,438	-0.4	1,474	2.5	12.1	36
Louisiana	1,592	1,579	-0.8	1,550	-1.8	1,701	9.8	1,787	5.0	12.2	35
Maine	1,388	1,457	5.0	1,549	6.3	1,573	1.5	1,756	11.6	26.5	12
Maryland	1,378	1,520	10.3	1,597	5.1	1,611	0.8	1,683	4.5	22.1	18
Massachusetts	1,490	1,492	0.1	1,611	8.0	1,788	11.0	1,867	4.4	25.2	14
Michigan	1,170	1,136	-2.9	1,189	4.7	1,301	9.4	1,423	9.4	21.6	19
Minnesota	2,400	1,662	-30.8	2,132	28.3	2,225	4.4	2,279	2.4	-5.0	47
Mississippi	1,169	1,141	-2.4	1,234	8.2	1,236	0.1	1,369	10.8	17.1	28
Missouri	1,101	1,101	0.0	1,122	1.9	1,127	0.5	1,248	10.8	13.4	33
Montana	1,659	1,836	10.7	2,010	9.5	2,014	0.2	2,016	0.1	21.5	20
Nebraska	850	893	5.1	888	-0.6	872	-1.7	860	-1.4	1.2	44
Nevada	1,233	1,347	9.2	1,189	-11.7	1,109	-6.7	1,497	34.9	21.4	21
New Hampshire	238	259	8.6	196	-24.3	162	-17.5	226	39.9	-5.0	46
New Jersey	1,829	1,870	2.3	1,984	6.1	2,086	5.2	2,341	12.2	28.0	11
New Mexico	2,345	2,529	7.9	2,491	-1.5	2,599	4.4	2,619	0.8	11.7	37
New York	1,896	1,976	4.2	2,004	1.4	2,171	8.4	2,300	5.9	21.3	22
North Carolina	1,597	1,534	-4.0	1,568	2.3	1,740	11.0	1,964	12.9	23.0	15
North Dakota	1,934	1,825	-5.6	1,841	0.9	1,860	1.0	1,906	2.5	-1.5	45
Ohio	1,078	1,325	22.9	1,421	7.3	1,532	7.8	1,626	6.1	50.9	3
Oklahoma	1,998	2,187	9.5	1,602	-26.8	1,576	-1.6	1,783	13.2	-10.8	49
Oregon	1,108	1,135	2.5	1,101	-3.0	1,120	1.7	1,125	0.4	1.5	43
Pennsylvania	1,689	1,784	5.7	1,855	4.0	2,042	10.1	2,134	4.5	26.4	13
Rhode Island	1,206	1,450	20.2	1,521	4.9	1,646	8.2	1,761	7.0	46.0	4
South Carolina	1,044	1,360	30.2	1,406	3.4	1,754	24.8	1,772	1.0	69.6	2
South Dakota	818	815	-0.4	818	0.4	802	-2.0	868	8.2	6.2	41
Tennessee	810	813	0.4	785	-3.4	933	18.8	995	6.6	22.8	16
Texas	1,248	1,524	22.1	1,485	-2.6	1,744	17.4	1,725	-1.1	38.2	6
Utah	1,336	1,401	4.8	1,349	-3.7	1,410	4.6	1,636	8.8	14.9	32
Vermont	942	1,213	28.7	1,199	-1.2	1,199	0.0	1,288	5.8	34.5	8
Virginia	1,199	1,009	-15.8	1,071	6.2	1,118	4.3	(3)	--	--	--
Washington	2,579	2,762	7.1	2,796	1.2	2,918	4.4	2,900	-0.6	12.5	34
West Virginia	1,730	1,696	-2.0	1,780	4.9	2,017	13.3	2,311	14.6	33.6	9
Wisconsin	1,276	1,403	9.9	1,427	1.7	1,472	3.2	1,467	-0.3	15.0	31
Wyoming	1,347	1,706	26.6	2,374	39.2	2,357	-0.7	2,399	1.8	78.1	1

-- Not applicable.

[1]Expressed in constant 1985-86 dollars. Changes in average wages and salaries (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1986) and in prices of nonsalaried school expenditures (School Business Affairs, September, 1987) used as revenue adjustors. For more information, see Technical Appendix B.

[2]School years 1981-82 through 1985-86.

[3]Not reported.

NOTE: Data from Oklahoma should be interpreted with caution (see text footnote 2). Data are from 50 States and D.C.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "State Nonfiscal Report" and "Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education," 1982-1986.

Table 5.--Local education revenues per enrolled pupil, by State, in constant dollars:[1] School year 1982-1986[2]

State	1982	1983	Percent change, 1982-83	1984	Percent change, 1983-84	1985	Percent change, 1984-85	1986	Percent change, 1985-86	Total percent change, 1982-86	Total change rank
Total	$1,455	$1,502	3.2	$1,569	4.5	$1,608	2.5	$1,654	2.9	13.7	
Alabama	607	589	-3.0	524	-11.0	562	7.4	588	4.5	-3.1	48
Alaska	973	972	-0.1	1,233	26.8	1,433	16.2	1,527	6.6	56.9	1
Arizona	893	1,038	16.2	1,076	3.7	1,000	-7.1	1,101	10.2	23.3	11
Arkansas	768	773	0.6	783	1.4	787	0.4	797	1.3	3.7	43
California	776	808	4.1	819	1.4	870	6.2	896	3.0	15.4	19
Colorado	2,059	2,137	3.8	2,317	8.4	2,352	1.5	2,316	-1.5	12.5	26
Connecticut	2,199	2,459	11.9	2,602	5.8	2,574	-1.1	2,774	7.8	26.2	8
Delaware	941	928	-1.4	931	0.3	969	4.1	1,013	4.5	7.6	38
Dist. of Columbia	3,428	3,800	10.9	3,949	3.9	4,154	5.2	4,189	0.9	22.2	14
Florida	1,299	1,228	-5.5	1,331	8.4	1,382	3.8	1,464	6.0	12.7	24
Georgia	872	941	7.9	1,004	6.7	998	-0.6	1,082	8.3	24.1	10
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	728	706	-3.0	698	-1.1	751	7.6	772	2.8	6.0	42
Illinois	1,662	1,813	9.1	1,825	0.7	1,820	-0.3	1,786	-1.9	7.4	39
Indiana	1,141	1,110	-2.7	1,183	6.5	1,253	6.0	1,273	1.5	11.5	29
Iowa	1,696	1,751	3.2	1,757	0.4	1,750	-0.4	1,815	3.7	7.0	40
Kansas	1,815	1,835	1.1	1,886	2.8	2,025	7.4	2,044	1.0	12.6	25
Kentucky	442	466	5.5	509	9.3	531	4.4	553	4.0	25.1	9
Louisiana	1,026	1,029	0.3	1,058	2.8	1,079	2.0	1,132	4.9	10.4	32
Maine	1,194	1,267	6.1	1,277	0.8	1,399	9.5	1,529	9.3	28.0	5
Maryland	1,985	2,150	8.3	2,145	-0.2	2,246	4.7	2,408	7.2	21.3	15
Massachusetts	2,347	2,363	0.7	2,302	-2.6	2,266	-1.6	2,381	5.1	1.4	44
Michigan	2,175	2,238	2.9	2,333	4.2	2,380	2.0	2,417	1.6	11.1	30
Minnesota	1,162	1,837	58.1	1,576	-14.2	1,587	0.7	1,640	3.3	41.1	2
Mississippi	452	454	0.5	502	10.5	506	0.8	492	-2.7	8.9	36
Missouri	1,353	1,476	9.1	1,611	9.2	1,592	-1.2	1,626	2.2	20.2	16
Montana	1,637	1,630	-0.4	1,639	0.5	1,679	2.4	1,809	7.7	10.5	31
Nebraska	2,129	2,193	3.0	2,278	3.9	2,323	2.0	2,456	5.7	15.3	20
Nevada	1,209	1,222	1.0	1,351	10.6	1,495	10.6	1,538	2.9	27.2	6
New Hampshire	2,575	2,613	1.5	2,721	4.1	2,914	7.1	2,935	0.7	14.0	22
New Jersey	2,720	2,560	-5.9	2,740	7.1	2,804	2.3	2,702	-3.7	-0.7	47
New Mexico	710	432	-39.2	425	-1.6	426	0.2	424	-0.5	-40.3	49
New York	2,706	2,691	-0.6	2,824	5.0	2,829	0.2	2,981	5.4	10.1	33
North Carolina	560	640	14.3	641	0.3	706	10.0	742	5.2	32.6	3
North Dakota	1,355	1,316	-2.9	1,314	-0.2	1,340	2.0	1,368	2.1	1.0	45
Ohio	1,547	1,581	2.3	1,642	3.8	1,686	2.7	1,738	3.1	12.4	27
Oklahoma	775	818	5.5	863	5.5	862	-0.2	870	0.9	12.2	28
Oregon	2,200	2,315	5.2	2,608	12.7	2,660	2.0	2,556	-3.9	16.2	18
Pennsylvania	1,867	1,945	4.2	2,034	4.6	2,197	8.0	2,301	4.8	23.2	12
Rhode Island	2,139	2,140	0.0	2,187	2.2	2,249	2.8	2,316	3.0	8.3	37
South Carolina	800	833	4.1	915	9.9	946	3.5	1,009	6.7	26.3	7
South Dakota	1,807	1,818	0.6	1,844	1.4	1,894	2.7	1,922	1.5	6.4	41
Tennessee	959	999	4.2	1,021	2.1	1,014	-0.7	1,054	4.0	9.8	34
Texas	1,245	1,229	-1.3	1,525	24.1	1,549	1.6	1,632	5.3	31.0	4
Utah	1,066	1,040	-2.5	1,037	-0.3	1,154	11.2	1,067	-7.5	0.1	46
Vermont	2,219	2,054	-7.5	2,189	6.6	2,367	8.2	2,416	2.1	8.9	35
Virginia	1,648	1,908	23.3	1,988	4.2	2,091	5.2	(3)	--	--	--
Washington	687	701	2.0	752	7.2	800	6.5	776	-3.0	12.9	23
West Virginia	651	764	17.5	781	2.2	796	1.9	800	0.6	23.0	13
Wisconsin	1,974	1,972	-0.1	1,948	-1.2	2,216	13.8	2,348	5.9	19.0	17
Wyoming	3,271	4,034	23.4	3,742	-7.2	3,663	-2.1	3,732	1.9	14.1	21

-- Not applicable.

[1]Expressed in constant 1985-86 dollars. Changes in average wages and salaries (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1986) and in prices of nonsalaried school expenditures (School Business Affairs, September, 1987) used as revenue adjustors. For more information, see Technical Appendix B.

[2]School years 1981-82 through 1985-86.

[3]Not reported.

NOTE: Data from Oklahoma should be interpreted with caution (see text footnote 2). Data are from 50 States and D.C.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "State Nonfiscal Report" and "Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education," 1982-1986.

Table 6.--Federal education revenues per enrolled pupil, by State, in constant dollars:[1] School year 1982-1985[2]

State	1982	1983	Percent change, 1982-83	1984	Percent change, 1983-84	1985	Percent change, 1984-85	1986	Percent change, 1985-86	Total percent change, 1982-86	Total change rank
Total	$241	$237	-1.7	$235	-0.8	$240	2.1	$252	5.0	4.6	
Alabama	348	286	-17.8	285	-0.4	320	12.3	322	0.7	-7.4	42
Alaska	447	525	17.5	531	1.3	575	8.2	743	29.2	66.4	1
Arizona	275	330	20.2	320	-3.3	275	-14.0	286	4.2	4.2	30
Arkansas	317	282	-11.2	259	-8.2	291	12.3	284	-2.2	-10.5	46
California	306	278	-9.0	278	-0.1	281	0.9	275	-1.9	-10.0	43
Colorado	200	194	-2.7	203	4.6	197	-2.9	200	1.3	0.1	34
Connecticut	183	179	-2.1	175	-2.3	181	3.5	174	-3.6	-4.6	40
Delaware	398	344	-13.6	318	-7.4	325	2.1	356	9.7	-10.4	45
Dist. of Columbia	516	575	11.4	529	-8.0	469	-11.4	514	9.6	-0.4	35
Florida	280	282	0.5	286	1.5	276	-3.4	289	4.8	3.3	31
Georgia	287	279	-2.9	250	-10.5	264	5.5	255	-3.3	-11.3	48
Hawaii	367	409	11.5	364	-10.9	366	0.4	379	3.6	3.3	31
Idaho	192	204	6.0	187	-8.4	202	8.1	222	10.3	15.8	13
Illinois	130	148	13.9	149	0.7	138	-8.0	143	3.8	9.6	20
Indiana	118	117	-0.8	135	14.8	154	14.4	164	6.5	38.6	3
Iowa	170	168	-0.9	167	-0.8	164	-1.9	183	12.0	7.9	22
Kansas	188	187	-0.2	184	-1.7	191	3.8	194	1.4	3.2	33
Kentucky	293	299	1.9	297	-0.8	289	-2.4	312	7.8	6.4	23
Louisiana	277	272	-1.9	282	3.6	332	17.9	346	4.2	24.8	6
Maine	220	221	0.2	234	6.2	198	-15.7	218	10.1	-1.3	38
Maryland	236	242	2.3	231	-4.3	230	-0.6	235	2.3	-0.5	36
Massachusetts	212	204	-3.8	212	4.2	227	7.1	224	-1.4	5.9	25
Michigan	193	186	-3.7	173	-7.0	182	4.9	239	31.7	23.8	7
Minnesota	175	176	0.0	179	2.0	181	1.1	174	-3.9	-0.9	37
Mississippi	362	338	-6.7	345	2.0	344	-0.3	254	-26.2	-29.9	49
Missouri	224	213	-4.8	207	-2.8	212	2.0	201	-5.0	-10.4	44
Montana	245	294	20.1	255	-13.4	347	36.3	286	-17.7	16.7	11
Nebraska	219	206	-6.2	221	7.5	236	6.7	230	-2.5	5.0	27
Nevada	129	147	13.6	132	-10.2	149	13.3	158	5.9	22.4	8
New Hampshire	134	148	11.1	138	-7.1	157	14.2	140	-11.2	4.6	29
New Jersey	234	221	-5.6	224	1.7	233	3.7	256	10.3	9.8	19
New Mexico	388	419	8.2	383	-8.8	441	15.4	432	-2.1	11.5	18
New York	286	263	-8.0	274	4.1	263	-3.8	321	21.7	12.0	17
North Carolina	293	252	-13.9	252	0.1	247	-2.2	262	6.1	-10.6	47
North Dakota	303	306	0.7	285	-6.7	307	7.7	318	3.5	4.8	28
Ohio	176	160	-9.0	172	7.3	195	13.3	203	4.0	15.1	14
Oklahoma	280	288	2.7	159	-44.6	168	5.7	166	-1.6	-40.9	50
Oregon	245	217	-11.6	225	4.0	249	10.7	259	3.9	5.7	26
Pennsylvania	201	185	-7.6	206	11.2	203	-1.3	254	25.2	26.8	5
Rhode Island	180	188	4.5	184	-2.2	190	3.0	211	11.4	17.3	10
South Carolina	207	205	-0.6	318	54.8	303	-4.7	285	-5.8	38.1	4
South Dakota	351	342	-2.7	388	13.7	421	8.4	383	-9.0	9.2	21
Tennessee	268	265	-1.1	254	-4.1	255	0.2	285	12.0	6.4	24
Texas	236	293	24.2	270	-7.8	264	-2.3	266	1.0	13.0	16
Utah	162	156	-4.6	147	-4.9	161	9.3	158	-1.8	-2.7	39
Vermont	193	201	4.1	213	6.2	215	0.9	227	5.9	18.0	9
Virginia	252	240	-4.7	233	-3.0	242	3.6	(3)	--	--	--
Washington	210	229	9.2	219	-4.3	217	-1.0	239	10.2	14.1	15
West Virginia	239	224	-1.9	227	1.2	242	6.8	265	9.6	10.2	12
Wisconsin	201	157	-21.7	148	-5.9	180	21.4	191	6.3	-4.9	41
Wyoming	162	186	21.8	164	-11.3	206	25.6	231	12.1	42.1	2

-- Not applicable.

[1]Expressed in constant 1985-86 dollars. Changes in average wages and salaries (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1986) and in prices of nonsalaried school expenditures (School Business Affairs, September, 1987) used as revenue adjustors. For more information, see Technical Appendix B.

[2]School years 1981-82 through 1985-86.

[3]Not reported.

NOTE: Data from Oklahoma should be interpreted with caution (see text footnote 2). Data are from 50 States and D.C.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "State Nonfiscal Report" and "Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education," 1982-1986.

Appendix Table 1.--Education revenues per enrolled pupil, by State, in nominal (current) dollars: School year 1982-1986[1]

State	1982	1983	Percent change, 1982-83	1984	Percent change, 1983-84	1985	Percent change, 1984-85	1986	Percent change, 1985-86	Total percent change, 1982-86	Total change rank
Total	$2,745	$2,963	7.9	$3,203	8.1	$3,494	9.1	$3,771	7.9	37.4	
Alabama	1,990	2,112	6.1	2,091	-1.0	2,510	20.1	2,720	8.3	36.7	22
Alaska	5,823	6,790	16.6	6,809	0.3	7,072	3.9	7,292	3.1	25.2	40
Arizona	2,338	2,662	13.9	2,834	6.5	2,980	5.1	3,224	8.2	37.9	18
Arkansas	1,814	1,871	3.1	2,086	11.5	2,350	12.7	2,492	6.0	37.3	20
California	2,662	2,829	6.3	3,086	9.1	3,402	10.2	3,762	10.6	41.3	14
Colorado	3,258	3,502	7.5	3,808	8.7	4,088	7.4	4,117	0.7	26.4	37
Connecticut	3,017	3,517	16.6	4,014	14.1	4,501	12.1	4,929	9.5	63.4	2
Delaware	3,402	3,556	4.5	3,774	6.2	4,082	8.2	4,385	7.4	28.9	33
Dist. of Columbia	3,301	3,874	17.3	4,166	7.5	4,478	7.5	4,703	5.0	42.5	12
Florida	2,822	2,964	5.0	3,307	11.6	3,503	6.0	3,815	8.9	35.2	27
Georgia	2,205	2,485	12.7	2,656	6.9	2,710	2.0	3,118	15.1	41.4	13
Hawaii	2,685	3,072	14.4	3,170	3.2	3,251	2.6	3,598	10.7	34.0	30
Idaho	2,074	2,037	-1.8	2,189	7.4	2,264	3.5	2,332	3.0	12.4	48
Illinois	2,485	2,679	7.8	2,848	6.3	2,971	4.3	3,137	5.6	26.2	38
Indiana	2,498	2,476	-0.9	2,854	15.3	3,325	16.6	3,392	2.0	35.8	24
Iowa	2,898	3,045	5.0	3,193	4.9	3,348	4.9	3,509	4.8	21.1	45
Kansas	3,017	3,205	6.2	3,422	6.8	3,816	11.5	4,006	5.0	32.8	31
Kentucky	1,819	2,002	10.0	2,149	7.4	2,214	3.0	2,339	5.6	28.6	34
Louisiana	2,644	2,709	2.4	2,786	2.9	3,079	10.5	3,265	6.1	23.5	42
Maine	2,350	2,594	10.4	2,823	8.9	3,039	7.7	3,502	15.2	49.0	4
Maryland	2,970	3,391	14.2	3,629	7.0	3,916	7.9	4,326	10.5	45.7	8
Massachusetts	3,251	3,454	6.2	3,707	7.3	4,064	9.6	4,472	10.0	37.5	19
Michigan	2,989	3,127	4.6	3,417	9.3	3,736	9.3	4,079	9.2	36.5	23
Minnesota	3,149	3,257	3.4	3,605	10.7	3,855	6.9	4,093	6.2	30.0	32
Mississippi	1,728	1,755	1.6	1,956	11.4	2,027	3.7	2,115	4.3	22.4	43
Missouri	2,278	2,490	9.3	2,745	10.3	2,846	3.7	3,075	8.1	35.0	28
Montana	3,197	3,520	10.1	3,759	6.8	3,986	6.0	4,111	3.1	28.6	34
Nebraska	2,794	3,004	7.5	3,203	6.6	3,343	4.4	3,546	6.1	26.9	36
Nevada	2,262	2,484	9.8	2,522	1.5	2,680	6.3	3,193	19.1	41.1	15
New Hampshire	2,405	2,615	8.7	2,764	5.7	3,074	11.2	3,301	7.4	37.3	20
New Jersey	3,914	4,010	2.5	4,485	11.8	4,887	9.0	5,300	8.4	35.4	26
New Mexico	3,044	3,105	2.0	3,130	0.8	3,396	8.5	3,475	2.3	14.2	47
New York	3,992	4,264	6.8	4,643	8.9	5,025	8.2	5,601	11.5	40.3	16
North Carolina	2,035	2,120	4.2	2,261	6.6	2,587	14.5	2,968	14.7	45.8	7
North Dakota	3,275	3,254	-0.6	3,324	2.2	3,459	4.1	3,592	3.8	9.7	49
Ohio	2,425	2,766	14.0	3,048	10.2	3,334	9.4	3,567	7.0	47.1	5
Oklahoma	2,739	3,062	11.8	2,509	-18.1	2,567	2.3	2,818	9.8	2.9	50
Oregon	3,137	3,359	7.1	3,738	11.3	3,938	5.4	3,939	0.0	25.6	39
Pennsylvania	3,222	3,497	8.5	3,814	9.1	4,298	12.7	4,690	9.1	45.6	9
Rhode Island	2,938	3,322	13.1	3,590	8.0	3,826	6.4	4,289	9.2	46.0	6
South Carolina	1,730	2,129	23.1	2,453	15.2	2,903	18.4	3,067	5.6	77.3	1
South Dakota	2,621	2,719	3.7	2,876	5.8	3,029	5.3	3,173	4.8	21.1	45
Tennessee	1,719	1,844	7.3	1,909	3.5	2,126	11.4	2,333	9.7	35.7	25
Texas	2,371	2,766	16.7	3,066	11.9	3,483	12.8	3,623	4.0	52.8	3
Utah	2,271	2,389	5.2	2,422	1.4	2,680	10.7	2,760	3.0	21.5	44
Vermont	2,795	3,049	9.1	3,312	8.6	3,628	9.6	3,911	7.8	39.9	17
Virginia	2,803	2,779	11.0	3,034	9.2	3,317	9.3	(2)	--	--	--
Washington	3,140	3,416	8.8	3,561	4.3	3,822	7.3	3,916	2.4	24.7	41
West Virginia	2,344	2,475	5.6	2,646	6.9	2,990	13.0	3,377	12.9	44.0	10
Wisconsin	2,988	3,192	6.8	3,312	3.8	3,760	13.5	4,007	6.6	34.1	29
Wyoming	4,431	5,574	25.8	6,023	8.1	6,154	2.2	6,362	3.4	43.6	11

-- Not applicable.

[1] School years 1981-82 through 1985-86.

[2] Not reported.

NOTE: Data from Oklahoma should be interpreted with caution (see text footnote 2). Data are from 50 States and D.C.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "State Nonfiscal Report" and "Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education," 1982-1986.

Appendix Table 2.--State education revenues per enrolled pupil, by State, in nominal (current) dollars: School year 1982-1986[1]

State	1982	1983	Percent change, 1982-83	1984	Percent change, 1983-84	1985	Percent change, 1984-85	1986	Percent change, 1985-86	Total percent change, 1982-86	Total change rank
Total	$1,308	$1,419	8.5	$1,531	7.9	$1,709	11.6	$1,864	9.1	42.5	
Alabama	1,174	1,330	13.2	1,337	0.6	1,653	23.6	1,809	9.5	54.1	11
Alaska	4,435	5,295	19.4	5,048	-4.7	5,058	0.2	5,023	-0.7	13.3	45
Arizona	1,333	1,438	7.9	1,536	6.8	1,750	13.9	1,836	4.9	37.7	25
Arkansas	889	929	4.5	1,114	19.9	1,307	17.4	1,411	7.9	58.8	8
California	1,763	1,877	6.5	2,079	10.8	2,298	10.5	2,591	12.8	47.0	18
Colorado	1,315	1,405	6.8	1,454	3.5	1,617	11.2	1,601	-1.0	21.7	40
Connecticut	1,100	1,269	15.4	1,507	18.8	1,875	24.4	1,980	5.6	80.1	3
Delaware	2,215	2,381	7.5	2,590	8.8	2,819	8.9	3,016	7.0	36.2	26
Dist. of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,486	1,623	9.2	1,809	11.5	1,904	5.2	2,061	8.3	38.7	23
Georgia	1,250	1,423	13.9	1,508	6.0	1,498	-0.7	1,782	19.0	42.6	21
Hawaii	2,371	2,705	14.1	2,830	4.6	2,897	2.4	3,220	11.1	35.8	28
Idaho	1,283	1,205	-6.1	1,322	9.7	1,315	-0.5	1,338	1.8	5.9	48
Illinois	964	943	-2.2	1,019	8.1	1,081	6.0	1,208	11.8	25.4	36
Indiana	1,404	1,370	-2.4	1,617	18.0	1,954	20.9	1,955	0.1	39.3	22
Iowa	1,234	1,281	3.8	1,368	6.8	1,481	8.3	1,511	2.0	22.4	39
Kansas	1,299	1,395	7.3	1,489	6.8	1,666	11.9	1,768	6.1	36.0	27
Kentucky	1,167	1,297	11.1	1,380	6.4	1,410	2.2	1,474	4.6	26.3	34
Louisiana	1,454	1,485	2.1	1,494	0.6	1,683	12.6	1,787	6.2	22.9	38
Maine	1,164	1,283	10.3	1,429	11.4	1,508	5.6	1,756	16.4	50.9	12
Maryland	1,137	1,318	15.9	1,459	10.7	1,543	5.8	1,683	9.1	48.0	15
Massachusetts	1,197	1,270	6.1	1,447	14.0	1,698	17.3	1,867	10.0	56.0	10
Michigan	988	997	0.9	1,100	10.3	1,258	14.4	1,423	13.1	44.0	20
Minnesota	2,022	1,473	-27.1	1,977	34.2	2,148	8.7	2,279	6.1	12.7	46
Mississippi	1,019	1,036	1.7	1,160	12.0	1,201	3.6	1,369	13.9	34.4	30
Missouri	936	982	4.9	1,047	6.6	1,095	4.5	1,248	14.0	33.3	31
Montana	1,498	1,719	14.7	1,935	12.6	1,987	2.7	2,016	1.5	34.6	29
Nebraska	742	815	9.8	839	3.0	850	1.3	860	1.2	15.9	43
Nevada	1,085	1,232	13.6	1,122	-8.9	1,080	-3.8	1,497	38.6	38.0	24
New Hampshire	195	224	15.2	177	-20.8	154	-13.3	226	47.2	16.4	42
New Jersey	1,497	1,613	7.7	1,798	11.5	1,990	10.7	2,341	17.6	56.4	9
New Mexico	2,073	2,323	12.1	2,364	1.8	2,547	7.7	2,619	2.9	26.3	34
New York	1,548	1,709	10.4	1,824	6.7	2,073	13.7	2,300	10.9	48.5	14
North Carolina	1,327	1,341	1.1	1,440	7.4	1,672	16.1	1,964	17.5	48.0	15
North Dakota	1,763	1,723	-2.3	1,779	3.3	1,834	3.1	1,906	3.9	8.1	47
Ohio	933	1,195	28.0	1,339	12.1	1,496	11.7	1,626	8.7	74.2	5
Oklahoma	1,793	2,034	13.5	1,531	-24.7	1,552	1.4	1,783	14.9	-0.5	49
Oregon	978	1,040	6.3	1,046	0.6	1,094	4.6	1,125	2.8	15.0	44
Pennsylvania	1,448	1,594	10.0	1,728	8.4	1,976	14.4	2,134	8.0	47.3	17
Rhode Island	1,005	1,275	26.8	1,403	10.0	1,582	12.8	1,761	11.3	75.2	4
South Carolina	881	1,207	37.1	1,307	8.3	1,696	29.7	1,772	4.5	101.1	1
South Dakota	720	745	3.4	771	3.6	779	1.0	868	11.4	20.5	41
Tennessee	683	722	5.6	728	0.9	901	23.8	995	10.4	45.6	19
Texas	1,084	1,384	27.6	1,402	1.3	1,708	21.8	1,725	1.0	59.1	7
Utah	1,183	1,289	8.9	1,289	0.0	1,387	7.6	1,535	10.7	29.7	33
Vermont	785	1,067	35.8	1,103	3.4	1,150	4.3	1,268	10.2	61.4	6
Virginia	1,001	888	-11.3	987	11.2	1,075	8.9	(2)	--	--	--
Washington	2,330	2,555	9.7	2,643	3.5	2,835	7.2	2,900	2.3	24.5	37
West Virginia	1,555	1,564	0.6	1,689	8.0	1,974	16.9	2,311	17.1	48.7	13
Wisconsin	1,105	1,268	14.7	1,341	5.8	1,431	6.7	1,467	2.5	32.8	32
Wyoming	1,251	1,604	28.2	2,277	41.9	2,330	2.3	2,399	3.0	91.7	2

-- Not applicable.

[1]School years 1981-82 through 1985-86.

[2]Not reported.

NOTE: Data from Oklahoma should be interpreted with caution (see text footnote 2). Data are from 50 States and D.C.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "State Nonfiscal Report" and "Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education," 1982-1986.

Appendix Table 3.--Local education revenues per enrolled pupil, by State, in nominal (current) dollars: School year 1982-1986[1]

State	1982	1983	Percent change, 1982-83	1984	Percent change, 1983-84	1985	Percent change, 1984-85	1986	Percent change, 1985-86	Total percent change, 1982-86	Total change rank
Total	$1,234	$1,333	8.0	$1,455	9.2	$1,553	6.7	$1,654	6.5	34.0	
Alabama	519	526	1.5	488	-7.3	547	12.0	588	7.6	13.4	46
Alaska	951	971	2.1	1,230	26.7	1,437	16.8	1,527	6.2	60.4	2
Arizona	768	928	20.8	1,001	7.8	964	-3.6	1,101	14.2	43.4	13
Arkansas	655	690	5.4	731	5.9	762	4.2	797	4.6	21.6	39
California	645	708	9.9	752	6.2	835	11.0	896	7.3	38.9	17
Colorado	1,771	1,922	8.6	2,164	12.6	2,280	5.3	2,316	1.6	30.8	26
Connecticut	1,770	2,096	18.4	2,349	12.1	2,453	4.4	2,774	13.1	56.7	4
Delaware	835	857	2.7	883	3.0	946	7.2	1,013	7.1	21.3	41
Dist. of Columbia	2,869	3,364	17.3	3,673	9.2	4,024	9.5	4,189	4.1	46.0	10
Florida	1,099	1,090	-0.8	1,232	13.0	1,333	8.2	1,464	9.9	33.3	21
Georgia	718	819	14.0	919	12.3	959	4.3	1,082	12.8	50.6	7
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	642	646	0.7	684	5.9	749	9.4	772	3.1	20.3	44
Illinois	1,411	1,605	13.7	1,690	5.4	1,758	4.0	1,786	1.6	26.6	32
Indiana	991	1,000	0.9	1,111	11.0	1,221	9.9	1,273	4.3	28.4	31
Iowa	1,513	1,609	6.4	1,666	3.5	1,707	2.4	1,815	6.3	20.0	45
Kansas	1,556	1,642	5.5	1,761	7.2	1,965	11.5	2,044	4.1	31.4	25
Kentucky	392	429	9.5	486	13.3	521	7.1	553	6.1	41.0	15
Louisiana	937	968	3.3	1,020	5.4	1,067	4.6	1,132	6.1	20.9	42
Maine	1,002	1,116	11.4	1,178	5.6	1,341	13.9	1,529	14.0	52.7	5
Maryland	1,638	1,864	13.8	1,959	5.1	2,153	9.9	2,408	11.9	47.0	9
Massachusetts	1,885	2,011	6.7	2,069	2.9	2,151	4.0	2,381	10.7	26.3	33
Michigan	1,837	1,965	7.0	2,157	9.7	2,302	6.7	2,417	5.0	31.5	24
Minnesota	979	1,628	66.3	1,462	-10.2	1,532	4.8	1,640	7.0	67.5	1
Mississippi	394	412	4.7	472	14.4	492	4.3	492	0.1	24.9	36
Missouri	1,151	1,317	14.4	1,504	14.2	1,546	2.8	1,626	5.2	41.3	14
Montana	1,477	1,526	3.3	1,578	3.4	1,657	5.0	1,809	9.2	22.4	38
Nebraska	1,860	2,001	7.6	2,154	7.7	2,263	5.1	2,456	8.5	32.0	22
Nevada	1,064	1,118	5.1	1,275	14.1	1,455	14.1	1,538	5.7	44.6	11
New Hampshire	2,101	2,262	7.7	2,462	8.8	2,770	12.5	2,935	5.9	39.7	16
New Jersey	2,226	2,207	-0.8	2,483	12.5	2,675	7.7	2,702	1.0	21.4	40
New Mexico	628	396	-36.8	403	1.7	417	3.4	424	1.6	-32.5	49
New York	2,210	2,327	5.3	2,570	10.5	2,701	5.1	2,981	10.4	34.9	20
North Carolina	465	559	20.2	589	5.3	678	15.1	742	9.4	59.6	3
North Dakota	1,235	1,242	0.6	1,270	2.2	1,322	4.1	1,368	3.5	10.8	48
Ohio	1,340	1,426	6.5	1,547	8.5	1,647	6.5	1,738	5.6	29.8	30
Oklahoma	696	761	9.4	825	8.5	849	2.9	870	2.4	25.0	34
Oregon	1,943	2,121	9.2	2,478	16.8	2,600	5.0	2,556	-1.7	31.6	23
Pennsylvania	1,602	1,738	8.5	1,895	9.0	2,125	12.2	2,301	8.3	43.7	12
Rhode Island	1,783	1,882	5.6	2,017	7.2	2,161	7.2	2,316	7.2	29.9	29
South Carolina	674	739	9.6	850	15.1	915	7.6	1,009	10.3	49.7	8
South Dakota	1,592	1,662	4.4	1,738	4.6	1,840	5.9	1,922	4.4	20.7	43
Tennessee	809	887	9.6	946	6.6	979	3.5	1,054	7.6	30.2	28
Texas	1,082	1,116	3.2	1,440	29.0	1,517	5.4	1,632	7.5	50.8	6
Utah	944	957	1.4	992	3.6	1,135	14.4	1,067	-5.9	13.0	47
Vermont	1,849	1,806	-2.3	2,013	11.5	2,272	12.8	2,416	6.4	30.7	27
Virginia	1,292	1,679	29.9	1,832	9.1	2,010	9.7	(2)	--	--	--
Washington	621	649	4.5	711	9.5	777	9.4	776	-0.1	25.0	34
West Virginia	585	705	20.5	741	5.2	779	5.1	800	2.7	36.9	19
Wisconsin	1,709	1,782	4.2	1,832	2.8	2,154	17.6	2,348	9.0	37.4	18
Wyoming	3,038	3,795	24.9	3,589	-5.5	3,621	0.9	3,732	3.1	22.8	37

-- Not applicable.

[1]School years 1981-82 through 1985-86.

[2]Not reported.

NOTE: Data from Oklahoma should be interpreted with caution (see text footnote 2). Data are from 50 States and D.C.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "State Nonfiscal Report" and "Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education," 1982-1986.

Appendix Table 4.--Federal education revenues per enrolled pupil, by State, in nominal (current) dollars: School year 1982-1986[1]

State	1982	1983	Percent change, 1982-83	1984	Percent change, 1983-84	1985	Percent change, 1984-85	1986	Percent change, 1985-86	Total percent change, 1982-86	Total change rank
Total	$204	$210	2.9	$218	3.8	$232	6.4	$252	8.6	23.5	
Alabama	297	256	-13.9	265	3.8	311	17.2	322	3.6	8.4	42
Alaska	437	524	20.0	530	1.2	577	8.8	743	28.8	70.2	1
Arizona	236	295	25.0	297	0.6	265	-10.8	286	8.0	21.2	26
Arkansas	270	252	-7.0	241	-4.1	281	16.6	284	1.0	5.0	47
California	254	244	-4.0	255	4.6	269	5.5	275	2.2	8.3	43
Colorado	172	175	1.7	190	8.7	191	0.8	200	4.5	16.4	38
Connecticut	147	153	3.7	158	3.5	172	9.3	174	1.2	18.6	35
Delaware	353	317	-10.0	302	-5.0	317	5.1	356	12.4	1.0	48
Dist. of Columbia	432	509	17.9	492	-3.3	454	-7.7	514	13.2	19.0	34
Florida	237	250	5.5	265	5.8	266	0.7	289	8.6	22.1	25
Georgia	237	243	2.5	229	-5.8	253	10.7	255	0.7	7.7	44
Hawaii	314	367	16.8	340	-7.4	353	4.0	379	7.2	20.6	28
Idaho	169	186	10.0	183	-1.9	201	9.9	222	10.7	31.3	15
Illinois	111	131	18.8	138	5.3	133	-4.0	143	7.5	29.1	19
Indiana	103	106	2.9	127	19.7	150	18.6	164	9.3	59.6	4
Iowa	151	155	2.1	158	2.3	160	0.9	183	14.9	21.0	27
Kansas	161	168	4.2	172	2.6	185	7.8	194	4.5	20.4	30
Kentucky	260	276	5.9	283	2.9	284	0.2	312	9.9	19.9	32
Louisiana	253	256	1.1	272	6.2	329	20.9	346	5.3	36.6	11
Maine	185	194	5.2	216	11.2	190	-12.4	218	14.8	17.8	36
Maryland	195	210	7.5	211	0.8	220	4.3	235	6.8	20.6	28
Massachusetts	170	173	2.0	191	10.0	216	13.2	224	3.9	31.9	14
Michigan	163	164	0.1	160	-2.1	176	9.7	239	36.2	46.5	6
Minnesota	148	156	5.3	166	6.7	175	5.3	174	-0.5	17.7	37
Mississippi	316	307	-2.8	324	5.6	334	3.1	254	-24.1	-19.6	49
Missouri	191	190	-0.2	194	1.7	205	6.1	201	-2.2	5.4	46
Montana	221	275	24.5	245	-10.9	343	39.7	286	-16.5	29.3	17
Nebraska	191	188	-2.1	209	11.5	230	10.0	230	0.1	20.2	31
Nevada	114	134	18.1	124	-7.4	145	16.9	158	8.8	39.1	9
New Hampshire	109	129	17.9	125	-2.9	150	19.9	140	-6.6	28.2	20
New Jersey	191	190	-0.6	203	6.9	222	9.1	256	15.6	34.1	12
New Mexico	343	385	12.4	363	-5.7	432	19.1	432	0.0	26.1	22
New York	234	228	-2.6	249	9.5	252	0.9	321	27.4	37.2	10
North Carolina	243	220	-9.4	232	5.1	237	2.3	262	10.4	7.6	45
North Dakota	277	289	4.3	276	-4.5	303	9.9	318	4.9	14.9	39
Ohio	153	144	-5.3	162	12.1	190	17.4	203	6.5	32.9	13
Oklahoma	251	268	6.5	152	-43.1	166	8.9	166	-0.1	-34.1	50
Oregon	216	198	-8.3	214	7.8	244	13.9	259	6.3	19.8	33
Pennsylvania	172	165	-3.8	192	15.9	197	2.5	254	29.4	47.9	5
Rhode Island	150	166	10.3	170	2.6	182	7.3	211	15.9	40.7	8
South Carolina	174	182	4.6	296	62.1	293	-0.9	285	-2.6	63.7	2
South Dakota	309	312	1.0	366	17.3	409	11.8	383	-6.4	24.0	24
Tennessee	226	235	4.1	236	0.1	246	4.4	285	15.9	26.1	22
Texas	205	266	29.9	255	-4.2	258	1.4	266	3.1	30.0	16
Utah	144	143	-0.9	141	-1.2	158	12.4	158	-0.2	9.9	40
Vermont	161	176	9.8	196	11.0	206	5.3	227	10.3	41.6	7
Virginia	210	211	0.5	215	1.6	232	8.1	(2)	--	--	--
Washington	189	212	11.8	207	-2.2	211	1.8	239	13.5	26.3	21
West Virginia	205	206	0.6	215	4.2	237	10.2	265	12.0	29.3	17
Wisconsin	174	142	-18.3	139	-2.1	175	25.5	191	9.4	9.9	40
Wyoming	141	174	23.4	158	-9.6	204	29.5	231	13.4	63.7	2

-- Not applicable.

[1] School years 1981-82 through 1985-86.

[2] Not reported.

NOTE: Data from Oklahoma should be interpreted with caution (see text footnote 2). Data are from 50 States and D.C.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "State Nonfiscal Report" and "Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education," 1982-1986.

Appendix Table 5.--Constant dollar adjustment coefficients, by State: school year 1982-1986

State	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total	1.18	1.13	1.08	1.04
Alabama	1.17	1.12	1.07	1.03
Alaska	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00
Arizona	1.16	1.12	1.08	1.04
Arkansas	1.17	1.12	1.07	1.03
California	1.20	1.14	1.09	1.04
Colorado	1.16	1.11	1.07	1.03
Connecticut	1.24	1.17	1.11	1.05
Delaware	1.13	1.08	1.05	1.02
Dist. of Columbia	1.19	1.13	1.08	1.03
Florida	1.18	1.13	1.08	1.04
Georgia	1.21	1.15	1.09	1.04
Hawaii	1.17	1.11	1.07	1.04
Idaho	1.13	1.09	1.02	1.00
Illinois	1.18	1.13	1.08	1.04
Indiana	1.15	1.11	1.07	1.03
Iowa	1.12	1.09	1.05	1.03
Kansas	1.17	1.12	1.07	1.03
Kentucky	1.13	1.08	1.05	1.02
Louisiana	1.09	1.06	1.04	1.01
Maine	1.19	1.14	1.08	1.04
Maryland	1.21	1.15	1.09	1.04
Massachusetts	1.25	1.18	1.11	1.05
Michigan	1.18	1.14	1.08	1.03
Minnesota	1.19	1.13	1.08	1.04
Mississippi	1.15	1.10	1.06	1.03
Missouri	1.18	1.12	1.07	1.03
Montana	1.11	1.07	1.04	1.01
Nebraska	1.14	1.10	1.06	1.03
Nevada	1.14	1.09	1.06	1.03
New Hampshire	1.23	1.15	1.11	1.05
New Jersey	1.22	1.16	1.10	1.05
New Mexico	1.13	1.09	1.05	1.02
New York	1.22	1.16	1.10	1.05
North Carolina	1.20	1.14	1.09	1.04
North Dakota	1.10	1.06	1.03	1.01
Ohio	1.15	1.11	1.06	1.02
Oklahoma	1.11	1.08	1.05	1.02
Oregon	1.13	1.09	1.05	1.02
Pennsylvania	1.17	1.12	1.07	1.03
Rhode Island	1.20	1.14	1.08	1.04
South Carolina	1.19	1.13	1.08	1.03
South Dakota	1.14	1.09	1.06	1.03
Tennessee	1.19	1.13	1.08	1.04
Texas	1.15	1.10	1.06	1.02
Utah	1.13	1.09	1.05	1.02
Vermont	1.20	1.14	1.09	1.04
Virginia	1.20	1.14	1.08	1.04
Washington	1.11	1.08	1.06	1.03
West Virginia	1.11	1.08	1.05	1.02
Wisconsin	1.15	1.11	1.06	1.03
Wyoming	1.08	1.06	1.04	1.01

SOURCES: (Wage and salary component)--unpublished data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1986 (see "Employment and Wages--Annual Averages, 1986" for more information on this data collection). (Nonsalary component) -- Research Associates "School Price Index: 1987 Update," September 1987, table 1. (Salary/nonsalary weighting factor)--Glen E. Robinson and Nancy Protheroe "School District Budget Profiles" School Business Affairs, September 1987, pp. 10-21.

Appendix Table 6.--Fall membership count, by State: School year 1982-1986

State	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total	40,099,498	39,651,837	39,351,994	39,292,742	39,513,379
Alabama	743,448	724,037	721,901	712,586	730,460
Alaska	90,858	89,413	98,206	104,599	107,345
Arizona	507,199	510,296	506,682	530,062	548,252
Arkansas	437,121	432,565	432,120	432,668	433,410
California	4,046,156	4,065,486	4,089,017	4,151,110	4,255,554
Colorado	544,174	545,209	542,196	545,427	550,642
Connecticut	505,386	486,470	477,585	468,145	462,026
Delaware	95,072	92,646	91,405	91,767	92,901
Dist. of Columbia	94,975	91,105	88,843	87,397	87,092
Florida	1,487,721	1,484,734	1,495,543	1,524,107	1,562,872
Georgia	1,056,117	1,053,689	1,050,859	1,062,315	1,079,594
Hawaii	162,805	162,024	162,241	163,860	164,169
Idaho	204,524	202,973	206,352	208,080	208,669
Illinois	1,924,084	1,880,289	1,853,316	1,834,355	1,826,478
Indiana	1,025,172	999,542	984,384	972,659	966,106
Iowa	516,216	504,983	497,287	491,011	485,332
Kansas	409,909	407,074	405,222	405,347	410,229
Kentucky	658,350	651,084	647,414	644,421	643,833
Louisiana	782,053	784,027	800,193	800,941	792,704
Maine	216,293	211,986	209,753	207,537	206,101
Maryland	721,841	699,201	683,491	673,840	671,560
Massachusetts	947,037	908,984	878,844	859,391	844,330
Michigan	1,803,034	1,761,521	1,735,881	1,696,982	1,689,828
Minnesota	733,741	715,190	705,236	701,697	705,140
Mississippi	471,615	468,294	467,744	466,058	471,195
Missouri	818,705	802,535	795,453	793,793	795,107
Montana	153,435	152,335	153,646	154,412	153,869
Nebraska	273,340	269,009	266,998	265,599	265,819
Nevada	151,339	151,104	150,442	151,633	154,948
New Hampshire	163,827	160,197	159,030	156,146	160,974
New Jersey	1,199,643	1,172,520	1,147,841	1,129,223	1,116,194
New Mexico	268,091	268,632	269,711	272,478	277,551
New York	2,760,774	2,718,678	2,674,818	2,645,811	2,621,378
North Carolina	1,108,960	1,096,815	1,089,606	1,088,724	1,086,165
North Dakota	117,708	117,078	117,213	118,711	118,570
Ohio	1,898,501	1,860,245	1,827,300	1,805,440	1,793,775
Oklahoma	582,572	593,825	591,389	589,690	592,327
Oregon	457,165	448,184	447,109	446,884	447,527
Pennsylvania	1,839,015	1,783,969	1,737,952	1,701,880	1,683,221
Rhode Island	142,815	139,362	136,180	134,034	133,442
South Carolina	609,158	608,518	604,553	602,718	606,643
South Dakota	125,657	123,897	123,060	123,314	124,291
Tennessee	838,297	828,264	822,057	817,212	813,753
Texas	2,935,547	2,985,659	2,989,796	3,040,305	3,131,705
Utah	355,554	370,183	378,208	390,141	403,395
Vermont	93,183	91,454	90,416	90,089	90,157
Virginia	989,548	975,727	966,110	965,222	968,104
Washington	750,188	739,215	736,239	741,177	749,706
West Virginia	377,772	375,116	371,251	362,941	357,923
Wisconsin	804,262	784,830	774,646	767,542	768,234
Wyoming	99,641	101,665	99,254	101,261	102,779

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "State Nonfiscal Report," 1982-86.

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